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were against unarmed and peaceful ships. Morgan's raid in Ohio and Early's march into Pennsylvania were marked by robbery and conflagration. If less stands to the account of the South than to that of the North, it is because the South lacked opportunity and not good-will. Stonewall Jackson favored showing no quarter, as the quick and merciful way. Plenty of soldiers in our time advocate enormities on the plea that the sharp method is the short, humane method; thus warfare will end speedily and with a smaller aggregate of suffering. That Sherman was of this opinion the biography of Mr. Robins makes plain, the fact appearing still more plainly in Sherman's own book.

J. K. HOSMER.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*The Story of Art throughout the Ages: an Illustrated Record.* By S. Reinach, member of the Institute of France. From the French by Florence Simmonds. With nearly six hundred illustrations. (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. xi, 316.) This remarkable little book is an English translation of M. Reinach's *Apollo* (Paris, Hachette, 1904, pp. xi, 336), and consists of twenty-five lectures delivered in the winter of 1902-1903 at the École du Louvre, upon the historic schools of art. The author is one of the most distinguished scholars of Europe, who possesses apparently inexhaustible knowledge, sound judgment, and discriminating taste. He has here given to the world a brief general history of architecture, sculpture, and painting which so far outstrips its predecessors that it will wait long for a rival. The history of art has here become the fascinating "Story", which, while it lacks nothing of scientific accuracy, is set forth in a full and fitting vocabulary, and is at the same time rich in terse and poignant characterization.

One of the most interesting things to note in a work by such a scholar is the proportion of space given to each school. Here, for instance, one chapter embraces all Greek art before Phidias, whereas another treats only of Phidias and the Parthenon. In the limits of one lecture the author discusses the sculpture as well as the painting of both Siena and Florence, but devotes another exclusively to Michelangelo and Correggio. It is also interesting to note in the lecture on "The Renaissance in France and in Flanders" that the author thinks it worth while to mention the little-known Gerard (Geertgen) of Haarlem, and Jacques Daret, a pupil of Van der Weyden, "known until quite lately as the Master of Mérode, or of Flémalle" (p. 196). In view of the doubts cast upon the value of modern art criticism it is encouraging to find such an authority saying, "The truth about the formation of Raphael's genius [by Timoteo Viti] was discovered by Morelli about 1880; it is the more necessary to insist upon it, because it has not yet become an accepted fact in the teaching of art history." As M. Reinach is familiar with the latest researches of historians, archeologists, and art critics, one finds here up-to-date information on a great variety

of subjects given in brief compass. Yet the author is not afraid to differ from other scholars, as when he dates the Venus of Milo three centuries earlier than do the majority of archeologists, pronounces the statue "a masterpiece of the school of Phidias", and "not Venus, but the goddess of the sea, Amphitrite, holding a trident in her extended left arm" (p. 48).

The six hundred half-tone reproductions of works of art, small as they are, are still of so excellent a quality that they greatly reinforce the text; but the page, split into double columns, is less restful to the eye than the undivided page of the French original. As a reference book the value of this little volume is enhanced by the very full bibliographies. Taken as a whole, the work is a masterpiece of taste, of judgment, and of condensation, and should be in the library not only of every lover of art, but of every cultivated person; for, as M. Reinach says in closing (p. 297), "This study is one that no civilised man, whatever his profession, should ignore in these days."

GEORGE B. ZUG.

*Studies in Roman History.* By E. G. Hardy, M.A., D.Litt., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford. (London, Swan Sonnenschein and Company, 1906, pp. x, 349.) The first ten chapters of the sixteen which make up this book are a reprint of the author's earlier work, *Christianity and the Roman Government*; the other chapters, essays on more or less special subjects in Roman history, were first published as articles in different reviews. It is very much to be regretted that the author saw fit to republish his study on *Christianity and the Roman Government* without revision. When it first appeared it was a painstaking presentation of the results then arrived at regarding the relations between the Christian church and the Roman state in the first two centuries of our era along the lines laid down by Mommsen in 1890 in his article "Der Religionsfrevel nach römischen Recht" (*Historische Zeitschrift*, LXIV. 389-429). The special value of Mommsen's contribution was that it stimulated interest in the subject and brought about the publication of a large number of monographs and special studies on obscure or disputed points which make it possible now to form a fairly accurate idea of the position of the early Christians under the Roman laws.

At its first appearance Hardy's work was not marked by much originality, and hence it is questionable whether any justification can be found for a second edition in which no account has been taken of recent developments. Thus the chapter on "Christianity in Rome under Nero" seems the work of the veriest tyro when read in the light of the minute discussions in France and Italy during the last ten years; while that on "Christianity in its Relation to 'Collegia'" might better have been omitted entirely. The elaborate arguments in support of De Rossi's theory that the Christians escaped persecution at the hands of the Roman authorities by forming "burial-clubs" have no longer any weight, as the theory itself has vanished from the calculations of historians under

the pointed criticisms of Duchesne. Positive inaccuracies such as the following can scarcely be tolerated even in unrevised editions: "The martyrdom of Polycarp at Smyrna is proved by the exhaustive arguments of M. Waddington to have belonged to this reign [of Antoninus Pius]" (p. 111). Those elaborate and exhaustive arguments of M. Waddington so skilfully summarized by Lightfoot have been shown by Schmid (*Rheinisches Museum*, 1893, N. F., Band 48, pp. 53-83) to rest on an entirely false basis and to have no historical value, and as such are rejected by all recent authorities on the life of Polycarp (Harnack, Bardenhewer, etc.). Some of the special studies, especially those on the "Movements of the Legions" and on "The Provincial 'Concilia'", which form the concluding portion of the book are decided contributions to the literature of Roman administration.

PATRICK J. HEALY.

Dahn's monumental work *Die Könige der Germanen* has been continued with the second *Abteilung* of the ninth volume (Leipzig, Breitkopf und Härtel, 1905, pp. xlvii, 639), which deals with the Bavarians. The volume follows exactly Dahn's now familiar plan. A bibliography of thirty-one pages is prefixed, and the text opens with a brief sketch of the political history and continues with full discussions in minute subdivisions of all sides of the constitutional and legal history of state and church. Of special interest in this state is the absorption of a rather well-developed monarchical power into the Frankish empire, together with the late introduction of the feudal system in an advanced stage of its development, so that the vassal relationship and the benefice were almost of necessity united (p. 146), and the use of these institutions by the early Carolingians to undermine the position of the duke (p. 390).

The first half of the second volume of Liebermann's *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* (Halle, Niemeyer, 1906, pp. viii, 253) has recently been published. It contains the vocabulary, which has been constructed not merely to give the meanings of the words with illustrative references, but to provide thorough philological discussions, and a complete index to the laws. In a single alphabet are included the Anglo-Saxon, French, and Medieval Latin words of the laws, proper names of persons and places, many separate philological articles like *Accusativ*, *Comparativ*, *Gleitlaut*, *Modernisirung*, and numerous cross-references. The book is an almost ideally perfect tool for the study of the laws, rendering any passage instantly accessible, and giving a complete list of the places where any given term may be found. Institutional discussions, which are so characteristic a feature of the vocabulary in Schmid's *Gesetze*, are not found here. The second part of the volume is to be a legal glossary.

We may be grateful for the publication of Bishop Stubbs's *Lectures on Early English History*, edited by Arthur Hassall (London and New

York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1906, pp. viii, 391), for biographical reasons, if for no other, for the light which they throw on the author's methods of work. For those who can separate what is obsolete from what is still of value, they are worth much more than this. The lectures contain much that Bishop Stubbs would not have consented to print in 1906, much that will be misleading to those who have not at hand the results of the later investigations, but they contain also many of the suggestive comments which characterize all his work. Proper editing was needed in this case even more than in the *Historical Introductions to the Rolls Series* published in 1902, but is entirely lacking, for the bibliographical references of the most general sort inserted at the end of the lectures do not deserve the name. If the date of the delivery of the lectures could have been ascertained and given, as was done in the series of lectures which Bishop Stubbs himself published in 1886, it would have been of much value. The book is divided into twenty-one numbered parts, some, like number III., on "The Laws and Legislation of the Norman Kings", containing a series of lectures. The first eight of these parts, a little more than half the volume, relate to the institutional history of England, discussing in detail many documents—charters, the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, the *Leges Henrici*, the Domesday Survey, and others, and furnishing, as Mr. Hassall says in his prefatory note, a commentary on some of the most difficult portions of the *Select Charters*. The other numbers deal largely in comparative institutional history—"Systems of Landholding in Mediæval Europe", "The Early European Constitutions", "The Kings and their Councils in England, France, and Spain", "Early Judicial Systems", etc.

*Österreich und Russland seit dem Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts.* Auf Veranlassung Seiner Durchlaucht des Fürsten Franz von und zu Liechtenstein dargestellt von Hans Uebersberger. Erster Band, 1488–1605. (Vienna and Leipzig, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1906, pp. xvi, 584.) This volume, dealing with the relations between Austria and Russia in the sixteenth century, comes as the first instalment of a work which promises to be monumental. If the succeeding numbers maintain the standard of the one at hand, the author will unquestionably have exclusive possession of this particular field, for his use of material is sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy any within whose province the subject might be included. In treating the question of Austro-Russian relations as a special theme, the author, of course, goes over ground which has already been covered by a series of standard monographs and secondary histories. One has only to recall the works of Schiemann, Pierling, Smirnov, Soloviev, and others to know that the field is not new. But the richness of the sources—Russian, Polish, Austrian, and Venetian—renders quite profitable the task of amplifying the results of previous writers; and this, by a faithful gleaning of the archives, the author has been able to do. In such a compilation the proportion between primary and secondary material necessarily varies in different places.

Chapter 1, for example, is based almost entirely on secondary works; in other chapters the ratio is reversed. The present volume exhausts the period between 1488 and 1605. It brings together a mass of information on the diplomatic negotiations between Austria and Russia over the constantly shifting questions of Poland and the Baltic Provinces.

The limits of a short review make a detailed criticism impossible. But it may not be out of place to make one or two suggestions. The volume, first of all, seems to start too abruptly. Chapter 1 plunges into all the intricacies of a diplomatic mission without attempting to explain sufficiently the preliminary situation. A short historical introduction would here be a help. In the next place, the bulk of the work is taken up with accounts of diplomatic missions between Moscow and Vienna: there were some forty in all, and they grow confusing. A table at the end, giving for each mission the date, the names of the agents, and the principal subject of negotiation, would be a useful guide in what is at best a very complicated narrative. Frequently, as for instance in a description of Russia after the death of Ivan IV., the author leaves his special field and wanders discursively into general history. It would have been just as well to take such superfluous information for granted. Again, the absence of a bibliography at the end is a distinct lack. And, in connection with the subject of bibliography, it is surprising that, with the exception of Pierling, no reference has been made to any French works, nor to the standard history of Herrmann and Strahl. The use of *Zoe* and *Sophie* as interchangeable names for the consort of Ivan III. would seem to be an error, and the indiscriminate use of *Palacolog* and *Palacologus* might have been avoided by choosing either the one form or the other; but, in general, despite the variety of the sources, the terminology of proper names has been kept quite uniform.

C. E. FRYER.

*Michel de L'Hospital and His Policy.* By A. E. Shaw, M.A. (London, Henry Frowde, 1905, pp. 154.) It is not yet a half-dozen years since another young Englishman, Mr. C. T. Atkinson, published as the Lothian Prize Essay for 1899 a booklet of almost precisely this bulk on precisely this subject. Was the present essay (which nowhere mentions the other, and which says of itself only that it was "originally written as an academical exercise") perhaps an unsuccessful competitor for the same prize? If so, one can but commend the wisdom of the judges. Mr. Shaw writes, indeed, somewhat sparkingly, in that epigrammatic, allusive style just now so much in vogue among the younger historical writers of England; but his brilliance is often at the cost of clearness and sometimes at that of accuracy. His foot-notes, which show considerable acquaintance with the sources, abound in petty carelessnesses and are now and then unintelligible. In distribution of space his book differs from Mr. Atkinson's mainly in the larger attention given to the early career of his hero. For the life of L'Hospital prior to his chancellorship both books alike rest heavily on the researches of Dupré-Lasale;

but Mr. Shaw's, which is dedicated to that scholar, has had the advantage of being able to use his second volume (1555-1560), which appeared in 1899, and thanks him besides for "kindly personal encouragement". So eulogistic is Mr. Shaw's temper that he can tolerate no censure of the great chancellor, however qualified; and the abuse of Michelet with which his book closes is all but peevish.

G. L. B.

With the appearance of the sixteenth volume, Mrs. Paget Toynbee's elaborate edition of the *Letters of Horace Walpole* is finished (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1903-1905). The editor's indefatigable industry appears to have continued unabated to the end, though she laments her inability to prepare the indexes with her own hand. These indexes, occupying nearly the whole of the last volume, are as minute and full as one can demand. Of the last instalment (volumes XIII.-XVI.) the first three cover the years 1783-1797. Walpole seems to have found himself old before he had reached three score and ten, and though he lived to be four score, it was to endure labor and sorrow and to suffer not infrequently the exquisite torture of gout. "However, Madam," he wrote in 1784, "I have one great blessing, there is drowsiness in all the square hollows of the red-hot bars of the gridiron on which I lie" (XIII. 232-233). He continued his correspondence to the end, and these later volumes, though not so full of interest as the earlier ones, have many entertaining and brilliant passages. He did not lose his faculty for sharp and epigrammatic sayings. Madame de Genlis, commenting on the Oxford plan of education, remarked "sensibly" that it was probably "adapted to our constitution". "I could have told her", wrote Walpole, "that it is directly repugnant to our constitution, and that nothing is taught there but drunkenness and prerogative, or, in their language, Church and King" (XIII. 297-298). A very few of the letters are here printed for the first time, but, as in the preceding volumes, they do little save attest the diligence of the editor. We have in these sixteen volumes letters written by a litterateur, critic, and man of the world during sixty-five years. There is surprisingly little change in tone, temper, sentiment, or outlook upon the world between the early years of George II. and the last decade of the century. For two generations, despite the gout, time ambled withal.

A. C. McL.

*Mémoires du Comte Valentin Esterhazy.* Avec une Introduction et des Notes, par Ernest Daudet. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1905, pp. lii, 360.) As writer for a dozen journals, as author of a dozen novels, and as pamphleteer on a dozen issues that have stirred France during the last five decades, one might think M. Ernest Daudet had done his share of tasks, but he is rounding out his career with the production of a series of volumes dealing with the period of the Revolution, especially in its royalist episodes and phases. It was while working on his earlier

volumes on the history of the emigration that he obtained access to the unpublished memoirs of Comte Valentin Esterhazy, which were used forty years ago by Feuillet de Conches in his *Louis XVI., Marie-Antoinette et Madame Élisabeth*. M. Daudet has now published these memoirs as a whole, with a valuable introduction and some notes. The best things in the text have already been made known in the works of Feuillet de Conches and of Daudet himself. The real contribution made by M. Daudet is in his introduction, which summarizes the known facts concerning the life of the author of the memoirs, and contains a few letters selected from the manuscript correspondence of the Count. The editor announces that this correspondence is voluminous, consisting chiefly of letters of the Count to his wife, which are full of gossip and fact for the important score of years from 1784 to 1804. Judging from the thirty pages of extracts from this correspondence, the reader wonders why M. Daudet chose to reproduce the *Mémoires* in extenso instead of giving a larger selection from the correspondence, which he himself confesses is the more valuable.

Comte Valentin Esterhazy de Galantha et de Frakno was born October 22, 1740, of a branch of the family which had left Hungary because of its connection with the Rákóczy insurrections, and had entered the French military service. Naturally destined for the army, he began his active service in 1757, as captain in the Régiment de Bercheny, and saw service throughout the Seven Years' War, winning his commission as colonel. In 1764 he became the proprietor of a regiment of his own name, which he retained until the outbreak of the Revolution. He became *maréchal de camp* in 1781, and was stationed at Valenciennes during the opening months of the Revolution. Sent to Vienna in connection with the marriage negotiations of Louis and Marie Antoinette, he from that time forth commanded their favor and confidence to a high degree. He emigrated to England in September, 1790, but was summoned to Coblenz in the following June by the Comte d'Artois, who sent him to St. Petersburg in September, 1791, as the royalist representative. He enjoyed marked favor under Catherine, and later under the Tsar Paul, although the latter declined to recognize him as the Bourbon ambassador. He died on July 23, 1805, at the Chateau of Grodek in Volhynia, which had been bestowed upon him by the Russian government. On March 23, 1784, he married the only daughter of the Comte d'Hallweil—the "chère Fanny" to whom he wrote almost daily during the frequent periods of their separation.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

*L'Expansion des Boers au XIXe Siècle.* Par Henri Dehéraïn. (Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1905, pp. 433.) The expansion of the Boers, as covered by M. Dehéraïn, begins with the first conquest of Cape Colony by the English in 1795, and ends with the establishment of the Orange Free State, on the English evacuation of that province in February, 1854. With the later history of the Boer republics M. Dehéraïn is not here con-



cerned, but it is easy to see that his story has been written with the recent war continually in mind; and while he has kept strictly to the task he set himself of writing a history, and "rien de plus", his endeavor has been to write a history which shall make comprehensible the final struggle between Boers and Britons, by bringing out the features in Boer character and in the environment of the South African farmers which brought them into antagonism with the British colonists and the imperial government. It is an advantage to have a history of the Boers from the pen of a Frenchman. M. Dehérain holds the balance even between the progressive Anglo-Saxon with his unstable Colonial Office behind him, and the retrograde Boer with his persistent and obstinate love of liberty and his determination to be untrammelled in his dealings with the colored races. The picture M. Dehérain paints of the Boers of the first half of the last century is not attractive. Descended from Dutchmen, often of good family and liberal education, they had relapsed almost into barbarism; and one of the difficulties M. Dehérain encountered in the writing of his history was the absence of all records written by Boers, in the form of either government archives, correspondence, or memoirs. In fact, in the twenties and thirties writing had become almost a lost art. Reading was taught in the Boer families by wandering tutors from Europe who spent a few weeks in the farmers' families—long enough that some of the younger members of the family at least might learn to read the one book of the nation, the Bible; but when agreements between English and Boers were drawn up in documentary form, the Boers frequently signed with a mark. While hampered by this lack of internal documents, M. Dehérain has made an exhaustive use of the records of early travellers, hunters, missionaries, and explorers; of English state papers and Parliamentary debates; of reports of commissioners and of correspondence of the local authorities with the Colonial Office. While he has made a careful study of maps and charts, and has illustrated his work with eight maps, a better knowledge of the topography of South Africa would have enabled him to avoid several errors. False Bay and Table Bay can scarcely be accounted first-class harbors, and Natal has only in very limited areas the well-wooded appearance with which he credits the country. M. Dehérain gives an excellent critical bibliography of the literature concerning South Africa. For fairness of presentation, conciseness of form, and completeness within the limits of his period, there is at present no history of the Boers that can rank with this new work; and it is to be hoped that an English translation of the *Expansion des Boers* will soon find a publisher.

A. G. PORRITT.

*Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España* por Bernal Díaz del Castillo, según el código autógrafo. La publica Genaro García. (Mexico, Oficina Tipográfica de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1904, two vols., pp. xcvi, 506; 560.) Señor Lic. Genaro García, who set the his-

torical students of Mexico by the ears five years ago when he published his *Carácter de la Conquista Española*, which was a sort of history of the conquest of Mexico as told by the conquistadors, has now had the good fortune to become the editor of the first edition of Bernal Díaz del Castillo's *Historia Verdadera* which presents, in a form available for general use, the text of that work as the author wrote it. It has long been known that the original manuscript of this work had survived to our day, but until the government of Guatemala distributed a limited number of copies of a photographic facsimile of the manuscript, no one had apparently guessed that the text which was first published in 1632 by Father Alonso Remón of the Order of Mercy, and repeatedly reprinted, misinterpreted most of the author's statements of fact and opinion.

In preparing for publication his text of the *Historia Verdadera*, which is printed from the facsimile of the author's manuscript, Señor García was obliged, by the magnitude of the task, to forego the plan of recording each instance where emendations and permutations were introduced by Father Remón. The passages cited are quite sufficient, however, to discredit absolutely every statement in the earlier printed text which speaks well for the editor's religious brethren or which suggests a glossing of evil deeds by the Europeans. Bernal Díaz, writing in his old age, knew well that what Cortés and his fellow-conquistadors accomplished was a great work, thoroughly executed. He knew also that in the execution many things happened that were rough and brutal and often unnecessary. He told the story as he had lived it, asking no favors and seeking no enemies. It was, even in the amended and extenuated text of Father Remón, one of the great documents in the annals of human achievement. As its author wrote it, the *Historia Verdadera* is almost unmatched as a story of war and conquest and colonization, told frankly and easily by a man from the ranks.

There is little about the execution of this new edition which calls for comment. There are many signs of careful attention to copying and proof-reading, chiefly the surprisingly small number of letters or words which suggest a desire to compare them with the original manuscript. Señor García, despite the fact that he seems to be unaware that the form of abbreviation fairly accurately represented in type by "Jesu xpto" is perhaps the most usual method of writing the name of Christ in ordinary manuscripts of the renaissance times, has done his work competently as well as conscientiously. His edition, which is issued with the assistance of the Mexican government, may fairly expect to remain for a long time the standard text of Bernal Díaz's narrative.

G. P. W.

*Sailors Narratives of Voyages along the New England Coast, 1524-1624.* With notes by George Parker Winship of the John Carter Brown Library. (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1905, pp. 292.) In preparing this painstaking reprint of narratives Mr. Winship has

done a much-needed service for which as the librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, which is exceedingly rich in original copies of these narratives, he possessed exceptional facilities. The reprints in the volume are as follows: Giovanni da Verrazano, 1524; David Ingram, 1568; Bartholomew Gosnold, 1602; Martin Pring, 1603; Samuel de Champlain, 1605; George Waymouth, 1605; George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, 1607; Henry Hudson, 1609; Samuel Argall, 1610; John Smith, 1614; Thomas Dermer, 1619; and Christopher Levett, 1624. The term "sailor" is applicable to only a part of the narratives. Neither John Brereton, who wrote the account of Gosnold's voyage, nor James Rosier, who wrote the narrative of Waymouth's voyage, was in any sense of the word a sailor.

The reason for including David Ingram's "Relacon" is not clear. Ingram with two companions made his way from Mexico up the Mississippi valley to the "mayne Sea uppon the northe syde of Ameryca", which Mr. Winship doubtless correctly identifies with one of the "Great Lakes" (p. 30). Proceeding eastward, they "came to the head of a Ryvar called Gugida which is 60 leagues weste from Cape Britton", which Mr. Winship identifies with the St. John. While there Ingram heard of the arrival of a French trader on the coast, made his way thither, and was taken to France. Mr. Winship believes that this French vessel was found "somewhere on the eastern Maine coast", and thus makes a place for Ingram's "Relacon" in his collection. But there is no evidence that this vessel was on the Maine coast; and if there were, the narrative could in no way be regarded as of sufficient importance to be included in a volume entitled *Sailors Narratives of Voyages along the New England Coast*. It gives no account of any such voyage.

All the other narratives, however, are relations of voyages to or along the New England coast, and afford interesting and valuable information concerning the country, its products, and inhabitants. We miss the narrative of the voyage of the Mayflower as found in the ninth and tenth chapters of Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation*. This was a voyage of far more importance than that of the Popham colony which is included.

Mr. Winship's brief introductions to the narratives give the reader the more important facts concerning the writers and the texts. The marginal notes are not numerous, but they indicate with sufficient clearness the points of contact with the coast and furnish abundant evidence of a careful study of the literature pertaining to these narratives. The publishers have given to the volume a most attractive dress. The edition is limited to four hundred and forty numbered copies.

HENRY S. BURRAGE.

*History of the Maumee River Basin from the Earliest Account to its Organization into Counties.* By Charles Elihu Slocum. (Indianapolis and Toledo, Bowen and Slocum, 1905, pp. viii, 638, xx.) The region

around Detroit, to the south and west, was so long the centre of interest in Western history that this subject has a strong attractiveness. It is unfortunate that the author, who has given it years of painstaking research and study, has interpreted his title so broadly. Matters of geology, topography, biology, ethnology, local history, and digressions on general American history not essential to the narrative, together with topics of merely local and purely personal and passing interest, find too large a place in an otherwise creditable undertaking. The book touches few controverted questions in history, and is free from the more egregious errors. The author still clings to the very doubtful view that La Salle passed up the Maumee to a discovery of the Ohio and Mississippi in the fall of 1669. Granting that the expedition may have taken place, the date is almost certainly a year too early. Errors are noted in several instances: "the War of the Spanish Succession" is a slip for the War of the Austrian Succession (p. 90); "the war of the British succession" for the Seven Years' War (p. 107, note 1). The unwarranted statement is made that Massachusetts did not include Detroit and vicinity in the cession of 1785 (p. 153). Minor errors in dates of canal construction occur (pp. 602, 610). The most valuable portions of the book are the accounts of the Indian wars and the military campaigns of Generals Wayne and Harrison, but here the amount of positive contribution to our knowledge is small. Some very interesting notes on the efforts of the legislature of Michigan Territory to secure the ultimate ownership of the railroads constructed within its borders are included (pp. 619-620). The book will be of undoubted interest to the general reader, but the student will regret the frequent disregard for due proportion in the treatment of subjects, and at times the partizan, uncritical narrative, unnecessarily retarded by lengthy quotations in the body of the text from the sources, diaries, military reports, and Indian treaties, all of which are valuable, but are readily accessible in every moderate college library.

ELBERT J. BENTON.

*The Jews of South Carolina from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* By Barnett A. Elzas, M.D., LL.D. (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1905, pp. 352.) This book contains a detailed and painstaking study of the history of the Jews in the colony and state of South Carolina, and a great deal of patient research through scores of volumes of newspapers and directories and manuscript records alone made its publication possible. As late as 1826, South Carolina probably contained a larger Jewish population than any other in the Union, and in no other state, relatively, have Jews been so active in public life during many decades as in South Carolina. The story begins with a specific welcome to Jews and other dissenters, in John Locke's famous "Constitution" (1669); and Dr. Elzas rightly emphasizes the fact that South Carolina was unique among the British colonies in never at any time imposing any civil or religious disability upon the Jew. Dr. Elzas

descants upon the achievements of the Jewish pioneer settler, who is traced back to 1695; presents an interesting sketch of Francis Salvador (here following Mr. Hühner's interesting investigation), as also of Moses Lindo; and does full justice to the Jews who fought for their country during the struggle for liberty and in later wars. With the assistance of congregational records, newspapers, and directories, he has constructed very valuable "directories" of Jewish residents in 1800-1824, and 1824-1860, with numerous citations and references concerning those deserving more than mere enumeration. A sympathetic and valuable account of "The Reformed Society of Israelites", launched about 1824 under Isaac Harby's lead, and the earliest authenticated "reform movement" among the Jews in America, is furnished, as well as congregational histories, orthodox and heterodox, of later days.

Dr. Elzas has sought to avoid all dangers of distortion of facts by confining his attention to contemporary public "records", eschewing "traditions" and comments, with the result that his chapters are frequently not over-readable. It requires no argument, however, to show that this is not a sufficiently comprehensive method of treating social history. Traditions must be sifted and corrected, but should not be merely thrust aside and ignored. Even Dr. Elzas's diligence cannot reproduce from the records a complete contemporary history of Jewish activities in South Carolina. Moreover, there is reason to believe that he did not secure access to various valuable collections of old-time family records and papers.

Dr. Elzas has departed from his principle of avoiding comments in two classes of cases: whenever there was any opportunity to try to "explode a tradition", and whenever there was any occasion to refer to the writings of any other student who has preceded him in the fields of American Jewish history. He has materially added to our knowledge of South Carolina Jewish history, and he might safely have permitted historical students to discover this fact for themselves, without attempting to emphasize it by belittling all his predecessors. The book is attractively printed and bound; and it is to be hoped that the fourteen years of wide-ranged, painstaking historical investigations by members of the American Jewish Historical Society will, before long, lead to the publication of similar studies for the other sections of the country.

MAX J. KOHLER.

*Phases of Royal Government in New York, 1691-1719.* By Charles Worthen Spencer, Professor of History, Colgate University. (Columbus, Ohio, Fred J. Heer, 1905, pp. 156.) This is a Columbia doctor's dissertation dealing with some phases of the constitutional history of New York from the close of the Leislerian revolution to the end of Governor Hunter's administration. The main theme is the conflict between the prerogative element in the provincial constitution, represented by the governor and council, and the popular element, represented by the Assembly. In this constitutional discussion financial issues

are rightly given the central place; for in them "the province groped to political self-consciousness and to an activity in which the issues were of a higher order than those of factional hatred or personal intrigue" (p. 97). The prerogative party stood for the theory that public money should be raised by the Assembly, but "expended under the direction of the governor and council" (*ibid.*). The "country party", on the other hand, at first distracted by the violent factional contests which arose from the Leislerian revolution, gradually settled down to the policy of controlling expenditure in detail and placing the public funds in the charge of an elective provincial treasurer. In the closing chapter, which deals with Hunter's administration, the writer points out how the governor, weakened in prestige by the maladministration of the Cornbury régime, entered upon a long controversy with the Assembly, which ended in a formal "compromise". In fact, however, the substantial advantage of this settlement remained with the Assembly, notwithstanding Governor Hunter's diplomacy and his personal popularity. An interesting feature of this contest was Governor Hunter's suggestion that the true solution of the financial problem might be the raising of a colonial revenue by act of Parliament.

This monograph impresses one as painstaking and accurate; and it contains some fresh and interesting matter, as, for instance, in the discussion of the colonial speakership and of legislative procedure. It has, however, the usual faults of the academic dissertation. Minor matters are treated with unnecessary diffuseness, much of the material is ill-digested, and in general the writer needs to cultivate greater simplicity and directness of style. Manuscript material has been drawn upon to some extent, but the main outlines of the story are probably familiar to previous students of the printed sources. The table of contents is very short and there is no index.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

Dr. Ernst Moll, in the fifth volume of "Zürcher Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft", has presented a study of the nature of the federal state in America, as the subject was viewed by American statesmen before 1850—*Der Bundesstaatsbegriff in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika von ihrer Unabhängigkeit bis zum Kompromiss von 1850* (Zürich, Schulthess, 1905, pp. 209). There are opportunities for differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of the words and sentiments discussed. The fundamental propositions, for example, of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions are not understood, for it cannot truthfully be said that "Nur im Ziel unterscheidet sich die Nullifikations- und Sezessionstheorie Jefferson's von der Nullifikations- und Sezessionstheorie Calhoun's. Ihre Grundlage und ihre Substanz ist die gleiche" (p. 127). A study of the constitutional theory of the Revolution would have relieved the writer from such a fundamental error. But there is much good work in the book, and it is certainly curious that one of the very first scientific efforts to trace the history of the federal idea

should have come from Europe. This monograph is unencumbered by visible prejudice or extraneous political impediments. It is a clean study of theory and as such is of real value. It is noteworthy that the first chapter is "Das Verhältniß zwischen England und den amerikanischen Kolonien"; but this phase of the federal problem is scantily treated and without appreciation of its significance. That it should be treated at all in this connection, however, marks intelligent thinking.

A. C. McL.

*Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama.* By Walter L. Fleming, Ph.D., Professor of History in West Virginia University. (New York, Columbia University Press, The Macmillan Company, Agents, 1905, pp. xxiii, 815.) Professor Fleming's book may be regarded as one of the tangible results of the increasing interest in history in the South and Southwest, which has become so noticeable within the last decade and which has manifested itself in Alabama and Mississippi by the formation of state departments of archives and history. Believing that a knowledge of the civilization that was swept away by the war is essential to a clear understanding of the events of the Reconstruction period, the author gives a full account of ante-bellum society and institutions. Much attention is also paid to economic, social, and religious conditions during the struggle and in the decade following. Numerous maps illustrate the distribution of population, the political complexion of various sections of the state at different periods, the routes of the invading armies, and the industrial development during the war. Especially interesting is the account of the growth of manufacturing in the state from 1861 to 1865, a natural result of the cutting off of former sources of supply by the blockading fleet and the Union armies. This industrial activity of the South during the war is just beginning to receive the attention it deserves.

Throughout the volume one notes the strong contrast between the Black Belt and the hill counties, the homes respectively of the large planter and the non-slaveholder. These two sections differed in 1861 as to the expediency of immediate secession, and during the war the hill districts did not support the Confederate cause as loyally as did the rest of the state. After the conflict these sections were politically opposed until the Reconstruction policy of Congress drove them to unite against negro domination.

One can find nothing in the work to justify the claim, sometimes put forward by apologists for Reconstruction, that its evils were largely due to the sulkiness of the Southern whites, who would take no part in public affairs and thus allowed the state governments to fall entirely into the hands of aliens and negroes. Numerous instances are given, showing that any attempt of the ex-Confederate to take a hand in affairs was regarded as an effort to "undo Reconstruction".

The work gives evidence of careful and painstaking research through an enormous mass of materials. The voluminous testimony taken before

Congressional committees has been carefully digested and summarized in a few pages, and the author has taken the pains to look up the history of each of the witnesses summoned before the subcommittee for Alabama, discovering that only four of these were citizens of the state. Professor Fleming has not approached his task with a merely local or antiquarian point of view, but aims to give each local event its true setting in the history of the whole period. Reconstruction is treated as something more than a political manœuvre, as a process affecting churches, schools, trades, and professions as well as politics and civil administration. The author's sympathies are decidedly with the South, but the work is free from bitterness or prejudice, and is on the whole as impartial an account as one can expect from any writer on this subject.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS.

*The Early Period of Reconstruction in South Carolina.* By John Porter Hollis, Ph.D., Acting Professor of History and Economics in Southwestern University, Texas. (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1905, pp. 129.) The introductory chapter analyzes with some detail the situation in the state in the spring of 1865. The people of South Carolina, having resisted desperately to the last extremity, having seen their property destroyed by a vindictive enemy, having disdained to ask for peace, subdued but unconquered, submitted to the inevitable. After Governor Magrath was arrested forthwith "resolutions were adopted at various public meetings in the State, to the effect that it was the duty of all citizens to refrain from every act of hostility and to promote the return of friendly feeling toward the United States"; and President Johnson was memorialized "to appoint at once a representative citizen [to be] provisional governor" (p. 29). There should be other chapters like this. The next three chapters touch only the high places down to July, 1868, when the state was restored to full federal relations with a voting population of 133,000, sixty-three per cent. colored. Against this the Democrats remonstrated, saying: "We do not mean to threaten resistance by arms, but the white people of our State will never quietly submit to negro rule. By every peaceful means left us, we will keep up this contest until we have regained the heritage of political control handed down to us by an honored ancestry" (p. 105).

Most historians now make a virtue of showing that the Reconstruction policy of the Republicans was conceived in radicalism and born in vindictiveness. Some see clearly that it would have required great confidence in the people of the South and remarkable patience to have turned over to them the rehabilitation of their state governments before the "results of the war" had been permanently secured. But there is still another point of view from which it is the function of Garner and Fleming and Hollis and others to help us see the situation. While "'Tis true 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true", that such human nature as most people are born with could not help doing just about what the Southern



people did do to adjust themselves to the conditions produced by the war and Reconstruction.

FREDERICK W. MOORE.

### TEXT-BOOKS

*A Text-Book in the History of Education.* By PAUL MONROE, Ph.D., Professor in the History of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Company. 1905. Pp. xxiii, 772.)

THE most helpful, most interesting, and withal most suggestive division of the study of education for him who proposes to be a teacher is the history of the evolution of educational ideals and practices. It is a perspective, not a mere atmosphere, that the teacher needs, and this he never will get by mere experience (which teaches few persons anything), or by mere psychology, or indeed by any mere methodology that narrows his vision and tends to make him dependent, local, and provincial. One reason that the history of education has not been more popular as a subject for study is that too many who are going into the work of teaching want something which they can immediately apply or something which is difficult to understand. That which they can immediately apply is "methods"; that which is difficult to understand but which impresses them as necessary is psychology, or rather, the language of psychology. Another reason is the meagre provision of suitable text-books on the subject. The quality is by no means equal to the number.

When Professor Laurie's *Historical Survey of Pre-Christian Education* appeared, it was hailed with delight, and rightly. Mr. Monroe did us great service when he prepared his *Source Book* (1901), covering the same period as Laurie, and now in this book he has put us still more in his debt, because this is really his *opus majus*, of which his other books published or to be published are illustrations and explanations.

In the scope of the work it is worthy of remark that there is no mention of the Hebrews or the Egyptians. The Chinese certainly furnish an excellent opportunity to point a moral, but to give this nation a whole chapter and to ignore entirely the consideration of a nation that has influenced our lives as much as has the Hebrew nation deserves explanation. The general method of presentation seems to be to find out first upon what philosophic basis the system of education was formed and then to discuss the particular men and their contributions to social, political, and educational progress. This is a reaction against the extreme biographical style of some of the earlier books on this subject, but in many instances I think the author presupposes too much knowledge on the part of his readers, who may have to re-read the first portion of a chapter in the light of the second. In other words, the reader is told what general conclusions the author has arrived at, and reads the rest of the chapter to verify these from evidence submitted. The historical is too often sacrificed to the philosophical.